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Telegraphic Address: Press.
Cable: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P.O. Box 54. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1914.

Much has been heard in recent years of
plans for improving the administration
of Justice in China, but very little in
that direction seems to have been accom-
plished. Some of the old barbarous
punishments have been abolished—on
paper—and the treatment of criminals has
in some respects been improved. The
flood of Republican ideas which burst
upon the country a few years ago indeed
led to changes in judicial punishments
which experience has proved were unwise.
For example, a return has had to be made
to corporal punishment for certain offen-
ders, in place of a term of imprisonment.
The pendulum, however, is not swinging
right to the other side. Room was still
left for further modifications of the
punishments which the law decrees, and
it is noteworthy that the PRESIDENT has
issued an instruction to magistrates not
to impose the death sentence for burglary.
But attention needs to be drawn as much
to the administration as to the character
of the laws themselves. The Chinese
would appear to have a great regard for
the Jesuitical theory that the end justifies
the means; but the means adopted recently
in two or three cases for bringing
offenders to justice reflect no credit on
the administration of Justice in China,
since they are lacking in the dignity
which should characterise the course of
Justice. A typical example was furnished
by the wholesale execution of the soldiers

alleged to have taken part in the recent
mutiny at Kalgan. These men were
induced to attend a military lecture, and
in accordance with practice, left their
rifles outside. Others came along and
removed the weapons. When the men
came out and learnt what had happened
they were naturally suspected of foul play,
but they were helpless and consented to
entrain, on the understanding that they
were being sent home. The result
was that on reaching a certain locality
they were all shot by troops posted on the
hill tops. Again, the recent arrest and
punishment of a number of Naval
students returned from Japan who were
guilty of disobedience and insulting a
high official while in that country was
effected by an equally discreditable
subterfuge. Their offence, which took
place some three months ago, is almost
amusing. They had graduated and
wished to return to China. Accordingly
they applied to the supervisor for the
necessary money, and as this was not
forthcoming, they locked the official in his
room and kept him there for some time.
Eventually the money was given them,
and they came back to China. Three
months elapsed and the nineteen were
asked to come to Peking to be examined
with a view to subsequent appoint-
ments. Eighteen responded, but when
they entered the place of examination
they were arrested by soldiers and
in due course appeared before
a court-martial charged with these
half-forgotten offences, which they
had probably regarded merely as in the
category of schoolboy frolics, rather than
as high crimes and misdemeanours.
Unfortunately for them, the authorities
took a much graver view of the matter;
they were evidently influenced by the fact
that this tendency among the youth of
China to rebel against authority, shown
so often in recent times in the schools,
is a dangerous tendency which must be
firmly checked, and so these Naval Cadets
have been condemned to a far heavier
punishment than the offence itself
warrants, in order that the whole world
of students in China may be duly
impressed with the determination of the
authorities to enforce discipline. Three
of the ringleaders were sentenced to
twelve years' imprisonment and the
others to lesser periods. Now, whatever
excuses may be made for the severity of
these sentences, the dignity of the law
cannot be said to have been preserved by
the methods adopted to effect the arrest
of these youths. This subterfuge, like the
trick by which the Kalgan mutineers were
led into a death-trap, is reminiscent
of the methods of the official who effected
an arrest by inviting his victim to dinner
and afterwards announcing to him his
impending death. These are methods
which must be discarded if the dignity of
the law is to be taught in China. It is
only fair to put against these despicable
tricks the recent case of WANG CHIE
HUNG, a high official who was arrested in
proper form, tried and sentenced to death
for the crime of selling public appoint-
ments to the highest bidder. When he
and the others who shared his perjury and
his fate were removed to goal to await
their death they were conveyed, not in the
old-time cages, but in a carriage. This
case at least is notable for the evidence it
affords of a desire to administer the law
impartially and at the same time to bring
police methods more into line with those
which obtain in civilised countries. An
enlightened public opinion is beginning to
manifest itself in China in regard to such
matters, and it may be hoped that it will
not be long before such discreditable
subterfuges as those we have described
will cease to be countenanced by the
Government and the judicial authorities
of China.

Mr. H. E. Sharp, K.C., who left Hong-
kong on a brief visit to England, on
August 28th, by the Siberian route,
arrived Home on November 7th.

In the list of contributors to the Minis-
tering Children's League Bazaar on the
3rd October in the grounds of Government
House, the name of Messrs. Montrie &
Co., who lent the piano for the theatricals
was omitted. To them Lady May
(President of the League) returns her best
thanks.

Mr. P. H. Klimanek, of the Austrian
Consulate at Shanghai, has been killed at
Tsingtau. Mr. Klimanek, who was an
interpreter at the Consulate, and
occasionally acted as Mixed Court
Assessor, was one of Shanghai's leading
tennis players. At a sitting of the Mixed
Court last week the British Assessor (Mr.
Grant Jones) and Mr. John Hays, of
Messrs. Ellis & Hays, publicly expressed
the grief of the Bench and Bar
respectively at the news of Mr.
Klimanek's death and paid a high
tribute to the zeal he had shown in the
administration of Justice.

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

THE SURRENDER OF
TSINGTAU.

TRANSFER TAKES PLACE TO-DAY.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan have sent messages of
appreciation to the officers and men of the Army and Navy and "to the
British forces whose brilliant deeds, co-operating with the Japanese, have
achieved the object of the war."

GERMANS NOT HAGGLING OVER CONDITIONS.

An official announcement made at Tokyo states that the Germans
are not haggling over the conditions of surrender. The transfer is expected
to take place on Tuesday.

The prisoners number 2,300.

Later returns show the Japanese casualties to be 440; and that two
British (white) non-commissioned officers were killed.

Mr. S. Imai, Consul-General for Japan, forwards the appended
official report, published by the Army Department, Tokyo, on the 8th inst.,
and received by him yesterday morning:—

The Japanese and German envoys concluded the capitulation of
Tsingtau Fortress at 7.50 p.m. on the 7th inst., the enemy having accepted
all our conditions. In conformity with this Capitulation agreement, the
representatives of both sides entrusted to transfer and receive the fortress,
etc., will meet at 10 a.m. on the 9th, and its delivery is expected to take
place on the 10th inst.

In the battle from the night of the 6th until the following morning,
we captured about 2,300 prisoners, and our casualties were:—

JAPANESE.—14 officers wounded; 428 non-commissioned officers and
men killed and wounded.

BRITISH.—2 non-commissioned officers and men.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

PEKING GERMANS REPORTED SAFE.

PEKING, November 8th.

All the married Germans who went from Peking to Tsingtau to
take part in the operations are reported safe.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE
AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, November 8th.
6.55 p.m.

The first communiqué issued at Paris to-day states:—

Between the North Sea and Lys the action has been less
violent. The enemy's partial attacks towards Dixmude and North-East
of Ypres have been repulsed. We have taken the offensive on nearly the
whole of this front and have advanced, notably in the region North of
Messines. We have made marked advance around Soissons and consolidated
our progress Northward of Chavonne and Soupir. German attacks at
Craonnelle, Heurtes and Bize have been repulsed.

Around Armentières we have progressed slightly. The enemy's
attacks between La Bassée and Arras have been repulsed. There has
been no incident of importance in the Arras to Soissons region.

We are organising the *points d'appui* recently captured by us
North-East and South-East of Verdun.

There has been a thick fog all day both in the North and at
Champagne as well as in Lorraine, restricting the activities of the
artillery and of the aviators.

LONDON, November 9th.
2.20 a.m.

A Paris communiqué published at 11 o'clock in the evening says:—

The enemy in the north appear to have concentrated their activity
in the region of Ypres, without result; we are holding our own everywhere.
On the Aisne, northeast of Soissons, we reached the plateau of
Vregny, where we had not previously set foot.

GERMAN CRUISER AND TENDER IN HONOLULU.

LONDON, November 9th.
4.55 a.m.

A telegram from Washington says that the German cruiser *Geier*
has entered Honolulu, also a steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, alleged
to be the *Geier's* tender.

[We imagine that the correct reading of the message is that these
ships have been "interned" at Honolulu. The *Geier* was reported to be
at Honolulu some days ago.—Ed.]

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

ONWARD MARCH OF THE
RUSSIANS.

CAVALRY ENTER GERMAN TERRITORY AND
DAMAGE RAILWAY.

POWERFULLY FORTIFIED REGION IN EAST PRUSSIA
CAPTURED.

LONDON, November 8th.
8.15 p.m.

A telegram from Petrograd says that an important announcement
in to-night's communiqué is that Russian Cavalry beyond the
Vistula entered German territory and damaged the railway at Ploeschen
station, North-West of Kalisz, and that the Russians in East Prussia have
captured the powerfully fortified region of Wirballen, and progressed to
Stalveperen and Cana.

The official statement adds:—

Progress continues in the Forest of Romintin and Lyck, where
we are attacking the enemy's rearguard.

The Russians also attacked the Austrian rearguards on the River
Nid, and those operating on the River Nidzita.

We captured 125 officers and 12,000 men on the River San, together
with quick-firers and war materials.

South of Przemyel we took over 1,000 prisoners.

BRITISH ARMY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO RUSSIA.

CONFIDENCE IN "THE FINAL CRUSHING DEFEAT OF
THE ENEMY."

LONDON, November 9th.
6.40 a.m.

A message from Petrograd says that the Grand Duke Nicholas,
Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, has received a telegram from
Lord Kitchener congratulating him on the brilliant termination of the
second stage of the Russian operations. Lord Kitchener asked the Grand
Duke to convey to the Russian Army a message from Field-Marshal Sir
John French, the British Army, and himself, expressing their admiration
of the valour of the Russian Army.

The British War Secretary added: "We are convinced that the
joint efforts of the Allies will result in the final crushing defeat of the
enemy."

CAUCASIAN PORT BOMBARDED BY ENEMY CRUISER.

LONDON, November 9th.
6.40 a.m.

A telegram from Petrograd states that a cruiser of the *Breslau*
type bombarded Poti, in the Caucasus. Russian troops drove off the
cruiser with gun and rifle fire.

NO TROUBLE IN NORTH AFRICA.

Information circulated by the French Foreign Office states that the
situation in Algeria and Morocco is very satisfactory.

GERMAN SAVAGERY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

The following extract from the Auto-
biography of Sir H. M. Stanley, the
Explorer, will be found of great interest
at the moment:—

Stanley describing the battle of Shiloh
where he, a Confederate, was taken
prisoner by the Federals, says:—

"I was a prisoner. Before my con-
sciousness had returned to me, I was being
propelled vigorously from behind, and I
was in view of a long swaying line of
soldiers who were marching to meet us with
all the precision of drill and with such a
close front that a rabbit would have found
it difficult to break through.

This sight restored me to all my faculties,
and I remembered I was a Confederate, in
misfortune, and that it behoved me to have
some regard for my uniform. I heard bursts
of vituperation from several hoarse throats,
which straightened my back and made me
defiant.

"Where are you taking that fellow to?"
"Drive a bayonet into the —!" "Let him
drop where he is!" they cried by the dozen,
with a German accent. They grew more
excited as we drew near and more men
joined in the opprobrious chorus. Then a
few dashed from the ranks with levelled
bayonets, to execute what appeared to be
the general wish.

I looked into their faces, deformed with
fear and fury, and I felt intolerable loathing
for the wild-eyed brutes!

Their eyes projected and distended appear-
ed like spots of pale blue ink in faces of
dough! Reason had fled altogether from
their features and to appeal for mercy to
such blind forceful animism would have
been the height of absurdity, but I was
absolutely indifferent as to what they might
do to me now. Could I have multiplied
myself into a thousand such unintellectual-
looking louts might have been brushed out
of existence with ease—despite their
numbers. They were apparently new troops
from such back lands as were favoured by
German immigrants, and though of sturdy
build, another such mass of savagery and
stupidity could not have been found within
the four corners of North America."

Trophies captured from the Germans on
the Marne include cannon of a very old
pattern, and needle-guns dating from 1857
and 1870.

ROYAL DUTCH AND SHELL.

NO CONTRACTS WITH THE GERMAN
GOVERNMENT.

The Shell Transport and Trading
Company has issued the following state-
ment:—

The recent rumours suggesting that the
Royal Dutch Company and the Shell
Transport and Trading Company, which
are intimately connected with one
another, are supplying oil to the German
Government, either directly or indirectly,
are entirely without foundation.

Not only so, but no attempt has been
made to open up such relations. On the
contrary, the efforts of the boards have
been directed towards assisting the British
Government in any way possible.

This statement should suffice to put an
end to the mischievous stories which have
recently gained currency.

MERCHANTMEN VICTIMS.

The war fund which is being raised by
the Imperial Merchant Service Guild for
the purpose of affording relief to members
and their dependents placed in necessitous
circumstances, arising out of service in
merchant ships during the war, had
reached £700 a month ago.

A number of grants had already been
made and inquiries are being pursued as
to the position of dependents of merchant
captains and officers now detained in
Germany. The guild, who make a further
earnest appeal for donations to this fund,
have just received a contribution of £25
from Mr. John Swire, of the well-known
ship-owning firm of John Swire and Sons,
of London.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr.
J. R. Wood, a small Chinese boy formerly
employed by Mrs. Arnold, of No. 86,
Bonham Road, was charged with the
larceny of a 10/- War note, recently issued
in England, the property of Mr. Bertram
Tanner, of Queen's College. Evidence for
the prosecution showed that the note had
been missed from a small box on Mr.
Tanner's dressing-table since about the
21st October, and that the defendant, the
boy, admitted showing the note to the
Chinese, and said that he burnt it because
the Chinese declared that it was of no use
without his master's signature. His
Worship ordered defendant to receive
eight strokes with the birch.

WAR NEWS.

"RELIABLE" NEWS FOR CONSUMPTION IN MANILA.

The *Cableman-American* (Manila) is pluming itself on its cable service, which it describes as "of the most complete and reliable character." It possesses the "exclusive rights" of the *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* service in the Philippines.

Below we quote a few samples of the "complete and reliable character" of our Manila contemporary's cable service, from the issues of November 1st and 3rd:

- 1.—The Allies are forced to retire to the Aisne.
 - 2.—The outbreak in South Africa is increasing in importance.
 - 3.—The British battleship *Venerable* is sunk by a German submarine.
 - 4.—The *Goeben* and *Breslau* have sunk five Russian warships.
 - 5.—A "report has been received" that the British hospital ship *Zohila*, with hundreds of wounded soldiers on board, has been wrecked near Whitby, and 200 persons were drowned.
- In the first two instances we know the statements to be the reverse of the truth, and we can safely conclude that the other statements enumerated above are not a whit more "reliable"—for had they been true we would certainly have had the news published officially by the Government concerned, and communicated to us through Reuters' agency, as has been the case invariably when disasters or misfortunes have really occurred.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE "EMDEN."

The following is taken from the *N.Y. Daily News*:

A German correspondent writes to contradict the report to which we alluded yesterday, under the usual reservation attached to all such stories, that Captain Carl von Mueller, of the *Emden*, has an English mother and wife and was partly educated at Harrow. We may say that we expected something like this, including the evident warmth with which our correspondent writes. He asks for "a similar prominent space" to that given to the original report. He shall have it.

Being an old acquaintance of von Mueller, allow me to say that his mother is a *née* von Bennigsen, of a very old and pure Teutonic family, that his wife cannot be an English lady because he is so far a confirmed bachelor—there is therefore still a chance, however—and that he never saw beautiful England in his life. Not yet, anyhow.

Well, he is a very gallant fellow all the same. And if he has never seen England yet, we sincerely hope that when he falls in with a British cruiser, he will forego his avowed intention of sinking his ship rather than be captured. They would appreciate him, in England.

THE COSSACK WAY.

AUSTRIAN OFFICER'S AMAZING STORY.

The *Matin* publishes the following:—An officer of Austrian Hussars captured in Galicia gives the following account of how he was carried off by a Cossack:—

"Our cavalry advanced to the battle with ardour, but the Cossacks fell on us like a whirlwind. Hardly were we in touch than a Cossack dealt me three simultaneous blows with his lance, sabre, and fist. How he did it I don't know, but he did not even give time to fall.

"He seized me by the collar, lifted me on to his horse, and carried me off. His comrades acted similarly, and a good number of our Hussars were thus taken prisoners."—*Reuter*.

THE BLACK COW.

INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY.

A particularly ingenious example of the methods employed by German spies at the front for communicating information to their troops is given in the *Telegramme* of the *Pas-de-Calais*. The German Intelligence Department has taken a leaf from the book of the spies and wandering beggars, who often have a code of signs which they write on walls and fences.

A favourite sign of the German spies who are no doubt innocent-looking peasants apparently amusing themselves with bits of chalk, is a black cow. This animal, crudely sketched in black crayon on walls and gates and fences, was frequently noticed by the French as they passed and was so badly drawn that it aroused no suspicion. The only remark it called forth was that it was much out of proportion. Sometimes it was small, sometimes large, now rampant, now couchant, and often the horns were ridiculously long in comparison with the rest of the animal. It was not a case of bad drawing. The only things that mattered were the size and the direction in which it faced. The French officers have now discovered the secret of this system of signals, which are apparently the exclusive possession of General von Kluck's army.

A little cow signified that the road was only weakly defended; a moderate-sized cow meant that the Allied troops were in the neighbourhood; a large cow was a warning that there were earthworks or trenches near by. The direction in which the cow's head pointed indicated where the danger was. If it pointed into the air, that meant that the Germans had better reconnoitre the ground by aeroplane before advancing. The black cow trick is henceforth useless, but the enemy will doubtless invent other apparently innocent signals.

THE GERMAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

New York information from German sources states that the dissatisfaction with General von Moltke has accumulated to such a degree that, while he has not been formally ousted from his position as Chief of Staff, he has been deprived of much executive authority, which is now vested in a commission of the Kaiser's most trusted soldiers.

GERMANY'S WAR ON WOMEN.

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., speaking at a recruiting rally in the Hackney Empire theatre, said that he had been told by a Cabinet Minister that although the Germans had killed three times that number of women and children, there was no cause for apprehension that our soldiers would ever descend to that.

A BELGIAN MOTHER'S INDICTMENT.

OPEN LETTER TO THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

A remarkable letter, headed "An Open Letter to the German Empress," is signed "A Belgian Mother," and appears in the *Metropole* (Antwerp). The following is a translation:—

"MADAME, I read in the newspapers that your son Joachim has returned to Berlin wounded, that you went out to meet him, and that you regarded with pride the Iron Cross pinned on his breast. I also, madame, have a son at the war. He was wounded, as yours was. But he has not been brought back to me. I have not been able to take him in. I have even spent three weeks praying to God for him, not knowing whether he lives. He has not fought, thank God, under the same colours as your son. But, as wife and mother, I can understand the joy you must have felt at seeing your son again alive.

"I feel no bitterness against your soldiers for having wounded my son on the battlefield. It is the fortune of war, but I reflect that it is in my poor Belgium that your son has fought and, without doubt, held command. It is here, with an armed horde devoted to rapine, to murder, to the uttermost length of the most bestial horrors, that he has earned his Iron Cross.

"Therefore, madame, do you feel so proud on seeing him as you are said to have felt? Did no after-thought trouble you? And, unless you were unaware of the orgy of the boasts of hell in our country, among which Prince Joachim has fought and commanded, did you assure yourself that that Iron Cross bore no stain, that it was in honour of a soldier's deeds and could cover up no responsibility in the crimes of which my country has been the victim at the hands of your people?

"Does it appear to you as likely that a single German officer, and your son more than any other, can escape before God and before history the responsibility for a joint work which has been consummated for several weeks, methodically and without mercy, in all parts of my country at once?

"This Cross, then, ought it not to inspire you with a little terror beside the pride which the newspapers credit you with?

"If delicacy, sweetness, and sacred pity remain the moral adornment of our sex in all the regions where Christian civilisation has left its stamp, every woman's heart ought to be doubly horrified—that human hands could perpetrate the desolation and barbarism with which a country like mine has been filled, and that the emblem of a Christ can find itself in such a position as lying as a reward on the breasts of those who remain responsible for it before conscience and before humanity.

"I do not envy you your pride, madame, to face with your son fresh come from the ravaged regions of Visé and Dinant, of Aerschot, of Louvain, or of Yverdon, wounded, which is nothing, but decorated with the Iron Cross, which is an ironic sacrifice and a profanation worthy of supreme punishment.

"No, I envy you nothing. And even in the midst of our tears, which we shall dry, and of our ruins, which we shall restore one day, I bless God that those of us who have soldier sons can clasp them in our arms in the certain knowledge that they are soldiers and not assassins."

BRITISH AND GERMAN TRADE.

A COMPARISON.

The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuters' Agency at Peking:—

LONDON, November 1st.

German reports state that British shipping is laid up idle in ports. So little is this the case that new lines are being established tapping the trade routes hitherto occupied by the Germans.

Comparative prices published by the Berlin Statistical Office show the increased cost of different classes of provisions at Berlin during the period July to September, 1914. In particular there has been an increase in the price of cereals, flour, pulses, potatoes, eggs and butter.

The Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate gives statistics showing that the output of coal during the month of September was 3,500,000 tons as compared with 5,500,000 tons during September last year.

INTERNED SAILORS AT NANKING.

PEKING, November 2nd.

The Government has instructed General Feng Kuo-chang, to intern the crews of the British gunboats *Teal* and *Widgeon* in the same way as the crew of the destroyer *S. 90* at Nanking and to accord impartial treatment to both belligerents.—*Ostasiatischer Lloyd*.

TIME'S REVENGES.

DESCENDANTS OF WELLINGTON AND NEY FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE.

M. Arthur Meyer (the *Gaulois* says) was lunching at Larne's when a young English officer in khaki came up to shake hands with M. Meyer's companion.

"Do you know who that is?" said the latter. "It is Lord G. Wellesley, a great-grandson of the Duke of Wellington, the conqueror of Waterloo. He is going to Buc to fetch an aeroplane, for he is a flying officer, and from there he will fly to the British General Headquarters."

"And do you know whom he will meet there?" rejoined M. Meyer. "He will find himself shaking hands with a brilliant young officer of the corps of interpreters called Charles Ney, Duke of Elchingen."

"These descendants of those two great warriors who met on the field of Waterloo will find themselves, almost exactly a century later, fighting side by side."

CROWN PRINCE'S BOOTY.

A well-known Newcastle-on-Tyne tradesman, M. Valentine Jacquemot, has received from his niece, who lives close to Fort Troyon, which has figured in the great battle along the Aisne, an interesting story of happenings during the period when the German troops under the Crown Prince were in occupation of the district. She says:—

"Their officers ordered us to keep open house and stable for them, to act as their servants, and to give them our all. The Crown Prince was in Vaux, and took your carriage to drive around in. He also has taken a fancy to your trap and the furniture in the houses and carried everything away. They bombarded Fort Troyon for five days. Shells were continually passing over the houses, and we did not get rest. My uncle, an elderly man, was ordered by their officers, with revolvers in hand, to go on the battlefield to pick up their wounded under deadly French artillery fire. It was a miracle that he escaped death. Afterwards he was ordered to drive to Metz all they had stolen. If he felt tired and asked for a rest he received a kick or a knock from the butt of a gun. After three days and three nights without food he asked to be allowed to water his horse, and was given permission. Leaving a German soldier to look after the other, he mounted his own horse and dashed through their lines, escaping unhurt, though hundreds of shots were fired after him."

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AS LOOTER.

"SO EMINENT A REPRESENTATIVE OF TEUTONIC CHIVALRY."

German officialism has denied the looting exploits ascribed to the Crown Prince, but the Baroness de Bore has repeated, with details, the account of how her cousin was robbed by this interesting scion of Divine Right, who, she says, stood with a revolver over those whom he had impressed into packing his plunder. When the reckoning is made after the war, the French Government will not forget, we imagine, to include the account for these individual depredations of so eminent a representative of Teutonic chivalry. Over and above their settlement with their public enemy, France and Belgium will be entitled to exact the personal punishment of those who by wanton cruelty to non-combatants and by outrages on private property have placed themselves beyond the protection of the laws of war.

Some of these criminals have already been brought to justice. On Monday, a French council of war dealt with four German pillagers caught near Senlis, of whom two were sentenced to death, one to penal servitude for life, and the other to ten years' imprisonment. It was alleged in their defence that anything they left would have been taken by their superior officers, and also that they had precise orders, particularly from a General von Steinger, to shoot the inhabitants in the conquered towns, and to burn and pillage their houses. If General von Steinger is alive at the conclusion of peace, his name will be on a list with which the Allies will have special concern. Certain officers whose names have earned to be in that list, Major Mantouffier, who is said to have been the destroyer of Louvain, is alleged to have been taken prisoner the other day, and now we hear that Commander von Bulow, a relative of the ex-Chancellor and the reputed author of the atrocities at Aerschot, is included in the latest batch of captives. If this is so, there is probably nothing to prevent the bearing of the charges against them being expedited *pour encourager les autres*.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ARMY OF 4,308,000.

GERMANS NOW AT FULL WAR STRENGTH.

BRUSSE, October 3rd.

In military circles here it is estimated that Germany has now actually under arms 27 army corps of her regular troops and an equal number of reserves, making a total of 54 army corps.

Of these, 24 army corps are at present in France, six in Belgium and Alsace, 13 in East Prussia, and 11 between Thorn and Cracow.

There are, in addition, assumed to be 1,500,000 Landsturm and volunteers serving in the interior, while 600,000 fresh recruits are reported to be in training sufficiently advanced for them to be ready for service in November.—*Central News*.

The total is estimated at 4,308,000 fighting men. A German army corps is 42,000 men.

"ARETHUSA" HONOURED.

PORTIC INSCRIPTION ON THE CRUISER.

The Admiralty have ordered the following verses to be engraved upon a brass plate and fixed in a conspicuous place in H.M.S. *Arethusa*:

Come, all ye jolly sailors hold,
Whose hearts are cast in honour's mould,
While English glory is unrolled,
Huzza for the *Arethusa*!

Her men are staunch,
To their fairer launch,
And when the foe shall meet our fire,
Sooner than strike we'll all expire
On board of the *Arethusa*.

And, now we've driven the foe ashore
Never to fight with Britons more,
Let each all his glass
To his fairer lass;
A health to our captain and officers true,
And all that belong to the jovial crew
On board of the *Arethusa*.

All the ships which took part in the action off Heligoland are to have the words, "Heligoland, August 28th, 1914," painted in gold lettering in some convenient place.

A Civil and Military cablegram quotes *The Times* military correspondent that the German forces in the west may total one and a half millions. He is quite prepared to see resumption of the offensive by the Germans, but regards that possibility without anxiety.

GERMAN SERIOUSNESS AND ENGLISH FRIVOLITY.

The Germans have long complained that we are a frivolous people, and now the *Cologne Gazette* tells us that we are lacking in understanding of the high seriousness of the war and in appreciation of its moral importance. The proof of this is that we use sporting expressions about it. Even Sir John French talks of fair play, whereas the Germans refuse "to measure the whole world from the point of view of the sportsman and the non-sportsman." They have given Europe other "cultural values" than "records" in tennis and rowing, whereas we have no other ideals than those of sport, and the language of sport is for us the expression of all situations in life. Now, we do not doubt the seriousness of the Germans; our complaint against them is that they are serious in the wrong place. We said of our soldiers the other day that war is to them always something of a nuisance, and therefore to believe that the fate of the universe depends upon their victory; and, since it is very difficult for them to believe that, they can only sustain their belief by means of an immense and incessant seriousness. "Deutschland über Alles," they sing, and if it were not always a hymn to them they could not think it always true. But we can make jokes about England, because there is something about England that we believe in.

"Send out the boys of the girls' brigade, they will keep old England free," "Send out my mother, my sister, and my brother," "But for goodness sake don't send me." There is the soldier's natural reaction against a dangerous solemnity, which to a German would seem either blasphemy or the shameful betrayal of cowardice.

But the Germans know now that the men who sing these things are not cowards, so they are shocked at the profane light-heartedness with which they fight. It is, perhaps, a difference of manners; yet the question remains whether our manners in war are better or worse than theirs. We have not yet the chance, like them, of displaying our humours in a hostile country, but, when they compare our conduct in Germany with their own in Belgium and France, they will see perhaps that our English frivolity is less disagreeable to non-combatants than the German seriousness. For it is just because they take war so seriously and see nothing beyond it that the world is shocked with them.

An English commander might, in his vulgar sporting jargon, say that it was not cricket to make war on women and children, but he would not make it. Because to the German war is too sacred a thing to be compared with cricket, or anything else except religion, he will make war on anyone who comes in his way, always preserving his sense of the high seriousness of war and its moral importance. So the Inquisitor preserved always a sense of the high seriousness of the Inquisition and its moral importance. He never said that it was not fair bull-fighting to torture a suspect into confession, and if anyone else had said it, we may be sure that he would have burnt him for blasphemy. But let us confess that we, as a nation, sometimes too frivolous, that we think and talk too much of sport, and that our vocabulary is infected with sporting terms. These are faults, no doubt, displeasing to the Germans, but at least they harm no one but ourselves. The common complaint against the Germans at the present moment is that their defects, or, as they would say, their virtues, are harmful to other people.

"To the English," they say, "war is a very dramatic, very intense, and very profitable sport." It is not a sport to them, we must admit, and they have taken very good care that it shall not be one to the Belgians. The Belgians see something of a little Satanic in the German sense of the seriousness of war, and waspish that they would rather hear the frivolous laughter and sporting jokes of the English soldier, even if he came as an enemy instead of a friend.—*The Times*.

GENERAL FRENCH.

The following is taken from an interview with a Catholic Chaplain:—

"General French, no matter how hard he had to fight during the day, always tried to spend a little time in the field hospital at night with the wounded. He would stroll in sometimes accompanied by an orderly, but many times alone. He would ask the wounded how they were getting on, and in the case of chaps shot through their legs would slap them on the back and say: 'You'll get him next time. How soon will you be out and back with us?'

And sometimes the General would stay too long, and realise that he could not get back to headquarters that night. Then he would wrap a blanket round him and curl up on a vacant cot or on the floor alongside a wounded 'Tommy' and go to sleep. I tell you, every British soldier is strong for Sir John French—a real man as well as a soldier."

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS PROMOTED.

The Government *Gazette* announces the following appointments by H. E. the Governor:—

2nd Lieutenant A. E. Wright and C. Norington to be Lieutenants in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and Mr. J. D. Danby to be a temporary Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd November, 1914.

TRAFFIC IN THE THAMES.

The following notice has been issued by the Admiralty:—

All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels or through the Black Deep South of the Enoch John and Knob Light-buoys and through the Ooze Deep until further notice. No vessels are to remain under way in the above mentioned Channels inside the sunk Head Light-buoy or within a line joining the South Long Sand and East Shingles Buoys between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. All other Channels are closed to navigation.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CHINA'S NATIONAL LOAN.

PEKING, November 8th.

The National Loan has been oversubscribed.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Yesterday was the first day of the Autumn Race Meeting at Shanghai. The following were the results:—

MALOO PLATE.

Mr. E. Kadoorie's Darbar Chief (Moller) 1

Mr. Thomas' Piccadilly (Lindsay) 2

Mr. Oswald's Auld Reekie (J. K. Brand) 3

Distance: 1/2 m. Time, 1m. 13-5secs.

CRITERION STAKES.

Mr. Henry Morris' Castelfield (Stewart) 1

Mr. R. Macgregor's Ye Magician (Dalglish) 2

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Fijian Chief (Moller) 3

Distance: 1 m. Time, 2m. 9-2secs.

MALDEN STAKES.

Mr. Elms' Moana (Hill) 1

Mr. Lamerton's Mamaluke (Rowe) 2

Mr. John Peel's Firthhead (Johnston) 3

Distance: 1/2 m. Time, 1m. 34-4secs.

FAH-WAH STAKES.

Mr. Henry Morris' Cornfield (Stewart) 1

Mr. Evelyn's Sir Pelias (Vida) 2

The B. P. Kongsi's The Gay Bird (J. K. Brand) 3

Distance: 1 1/2 m. Time, 2m. 21-5secs.

ROYAL NAVY CUP.

Mr. E. S. Hime's Kimberley (Hill) 1

Mr. J. I. Ezra's Ultimatum (Owner) 2

Mr. Hongkew's Winston (Dalglish) 3

Distance: 3/4 m. Time, 1m. 30-5secs.

SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Sungari (Heard) 1

Mr. W. S. Jackson's Suffolk (Vida) 2

Mr. Oswald's Bartonhill (Johnston) 3

Distance: 1 1/2 m. Time, 3m. 52-5secs.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

Mr. H. Morris' Wakefield (Stewart) 1

Mr. Ting's Staysail (Johnston) 2

Mr. E. Kadoorie's Gipsy Chief (Moller) 3

Distance: 1 1/4 m. Time, 2m. 50-5secs.

AUTUMN CUP.

Mr. Mohawk's Futurist (G. Morris) 1

Mr. E. Kadoorie's Fijian Chief (Moller) 2

Mr. G. H. Thompson's Paladin (Burkill) 3

Distance: 1 1/4 m. Time, 2m. 43-5secs.

WHANGPOO STAKES.

Mr. Evelyn's Sir Mordred (Vida) 1

Mr. Lamerton's Mamaluke (Rowe) 2

Mr. Ezra's Jupiter (Ezra) 3

Distance: 1 1/2 m. Time, 3m. 28-5secs.

BOERS AND GERMANS.

GENERAL SMUTS' STINDING REBUKE.

General Smuts, the South African Defence Minister, replying to ex-General Beyers, when he resigned the post of Commandant-General of the South African Defence Forces, said:—

"Your bitter attack on Great Britain is not only entirely baseless, but is the more unjustifiable coming as it does in the midst of a great war from the Commandant-General of one of the British Dominions. Your reference to barbarous acts during the South African War cannot justify the criminal devastation of Belgium and can only be calculated to sow hatred and division among the people of South Africa."

"You forget to mention that since the South African War the British people gave South Africa her entire freedom under a Constitution which makes it possible for us to realise our national ideals along our own lines, and which, for instance, allows you to write with impunity a letter for which you would without doubt be liable in the German Empire to the extreme penalty. So far as we ourselves are concerned our coast is threatened, our mail boats are arrested, and our borders are invaded by the enemy."

"As regards your insinuation concerning the loan of £7,000,000 which the British Government was kind enough to grant us, and for which the public of the Union, as evidenced recently in Parliament, are most grateful, it is of such a despicable nature that there is no necessity to make any comment thereon. It only shows to what extent your mind has been obscured by political bias."

"You speak about duty and honour: my conviction is that the people of South Africa will in these dark days, when the Government as well as the people of South Africa are put to the supreme test, have a clearer conception of duty and honour than is to be deduced from your letter and action. For the Dutch-speaking section in particular I cannot conceive anything more fatal and humiliating than a policy of lip loyalty in fair weather and of a policy of neutrality and pro-German sentiment in days of storm and stress."

"I am convinced that the people will support the Government in carrying out the mandate of Parliament, and in this manner, which is the only legitimate one, fulfil their duty to South Africa and to the Empire and maintain their dearly-won honour unblemished for the future."

Nearly 250 English people, accompanied by Cook's representative, who went to the frontier to meet them, were brought to Borneo from Farabad. Cook's representative at Karlsbad, who had arranged for the running of the train, was not allowed to leave at the last moment, and about eight of the firm's Austrian employees, who are English, are in prison.

GERMAN PROFESSORS' MANIFESTO.

The German professors and authors having stated the case for Germany in speeches, articles, and open letters, have now compiled a general manifesto for the benefit of the "World of Culture." Each paragraph of this document begins with the words: "It is not true that..." printed in large type. The first paragraph, dealing with the responsibility for the war, contains the following passage:—

"Often enough has Wilhelm II. in the 25 years of his reign shown himself to be the protector of world-peace; often enough have our enemies admitted this. Yes, this same Emperor whom they now dare to call an Attila has for decades been scoffed at by them for his uncompromising love of peace. Only when an overwhelming force, which had long been lurking on the frontier, fell upon our nation from three sides did he rise up like a man."

The second paragraph consists of the well-worn lie that England and France violated the neutrality of Belgium. The fourth begins:—

"It is not true that the life and property of a single Belgian citizen has been touched by our soldiers except when the bitterest necessity for self-defence rendered it unavoidable."

The paragraph dealing with Louvain begins:—

"It is not true that our troops raged like brutes in Louvain. With heavy hearts they were obliged to take reprisals against a furious population by bombarding a portion of the town."

The last section runs:—

"It is not true that the fight against our so-called militarism is not, as our enemies hypocritically aver, a fight against our culture. Without German militarism German culture would long ago have been swept off the face of the earth."

The document has 92 signatures, including almost all the best-known names in the world of German learning and literature.

INTIMATIONS

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Broke Out Over Eyebrows. Covered Whole of Face. Rarely Got Any Sleep During Night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed Face.

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Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness of the face and hands, dandruff, itching, irritated scalp with dry, thin and falling hair, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery from infancy to age.

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Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 22-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card to: Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

[36-24]

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THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—

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Leading Articles:—
War with Turkey.
Utopian Schemes for China.
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The Colonial Budget.
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Muzzleless Dogs.
An Ex-Turkish Admiral at the Magistracy.
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Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
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The Hotel Shooting Case.
The Occupation of the Marshall Group.
A Doubt in the Case.
Chi-see Passenger Ship Founders.
The Canton-Wuchang Railway.
The "Blue Bird."
Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanning.
The Ministering Children's League Bazaar.
Norwegian and Danish Consulates.
The Pastor of the Berlin Ladies' Mission.
Prince of Wales' Fund.
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Hongkong, 7th November, 1914. [1339]

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AS a going concern, the TOBACCO and CIGAR Business until lately carried on by Mr. G. PRIEN at Hongkong Hotel Buildings.
For full particulars as to Stock, etc., apply—
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Hongkong, 9th November, 1914. [1341]

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[1176]

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[1343]

INTIMATIONS

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are notified that applications for Seats for the CONCERT on ST. ANDREW'S DAY are coming in rapidly and that all Seats in the Dress Circle have been taken.

There are still Seats available in the Stalls (\$5.00) and Pits (\$3.00). Special Seating accommodation will be provided in the latter part of the Theatre.

Applications for Seats should be sent without delay to—
A. L. SHIELDS,
Hon. Secretary,
Care of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1914. [1340]

PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL.

A LECTURE, to which all are invited, on "HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES," illustrated by experiments, will be given by PROFESSOR C. H. ROBERTSON, at the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1914, at 5.15 P.M.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG OPTICIAN SOCIETY.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1914. [1338]

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Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling,
Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUMIYANG.
PEKING: Ku hua, Suiyuancheong,
etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCHES:

Interests allowed on current accounts and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking business trans-
acted; loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [1248]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. London.
Calcutta. Manila.
Canton. Panama.
Cebu. Peking.
Colon. San Francisco.
Hongkong. Shanghai.
Kobe. Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,060,000

(Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANK-
ING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received at rates to be
ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [1359]

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 33, CONDUIT ROAD. Six-Roomed
House with Tennis Court from 1st
November, 1914.
Apply to—
E. A. CARVALHO,
No. 5, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [1239]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST, No. 3, Park Road,
Tennis Court.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &
HARSTON.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1914. [1305]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [1081]

TO LET.

OFFICES, in St. George's Building, Second
Floor, Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [1087]

TO LET.

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings,
Kowloon. Immediate occupation if
desired.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.
Cheap rentals.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1914. [1038]

TO LET.

No. 2, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1914. [1232]

TO LET.

No. 6, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired,
Repainted and thoroughly Renovated.
Complete installation of Electric Lights,
including Fittings. Can be occupied
immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road
—Now under repair. Can be renovated and
repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and
Tennis Court.
For further particulars apply to:—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
10, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [1319]

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE
HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 80,000,000 (23,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 17,400,000 (5,125,000)
Reserve Fund... Fl. 6,515,000 (2,421,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DRAGONS BANK.
SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business, receives
money on Current Account and on Fixed
Deposit at rates which may be ascertained
on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [121]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 8,750,000
Reserve Funds ... " 3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy. Kiangsu. Shanghai.
Batavia. Kobe. Singapore.
Bombay. London. Swatow.
Calcutta. Manila. Taichu.
Canton. Moji. Taiwan.
Dairen. Nagasaki. Takao.
Fouchow. Newchwang. Tamsui.
Hongkong. New York. Tokyo.
Kobe. Osaka. Yokohama.
Kwangtung. San Francisco. Etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

8, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received on terms which may be
had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1914. [1311]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$15,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$18,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

Hon. Mr. D. LANDELL—Chairman.

W. L. FARRANT, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.

G. T. M. EDWIN, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

C. S. GUBBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIN.

CHIEF MANAGER:—

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

ACTING MANAGER:—

Shanghai—J. D. SMITH.

LONDON BANKERS:—

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two

per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [16]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ... \$1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 562,500

Reserve Fund ... 465,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business
transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance
and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may
be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July



**NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S**

"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS**

For all ailments of the stomach and bowels. These pills are the best in the world. They are the only pills that are not harmful to the system. They are the only pills that are not harmful to the system. They are the only pills that are not harmful to the system.

**MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS**

**GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP**

OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Not a Cure
THERAPION**

It is a cure for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a cure for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a cure for all ailments of the stomach and bowels.

THERAPION

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.

The Steamship "MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
FROM PORTLAND, SEATTLE
AND VANCOUVER.

THE above Steamer having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
to send in their Bills of Lading for counters
signature, and to take immediate delivery of
Cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining
on board after 5 p.m. on 7th inst. will be landed
at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery
must then be taken from the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claims will be recognised after the Goods
have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered on 13th inst. will be
subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo
must be left on board or in Godown and
examination of same will be held on 13th inst.,
at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before
16th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1914. [49]

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mails; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 36 years,
FROM 1874 to 1909.
PRICE \$2 CASH.
On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or
Local Booksellers.

TRADE "BOOM" IN GREAT BRITAIN.

RUSH OF WORK FOR ARMIES.

FACTORIES WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

The equipment of the army in the field
and of Lord Kitchener's new army is
providing work for thousands who would
otherwise be unemployed and creating
something like a trade "boom." British
firms also have large orders from France
to make good her wastages of war
material.

The demands on industrial firms are
enormous. Cannon and boot-laces,
cartridges and motor-lorries, razors,
socks, cooking tins and tinned beef,
blankets and jam-pots, harness and hair-
combs—these are only a few of the many
requirements of armies.

In Sheffield, out of 40,000 insured work-
men only 400 are out of work. In
Leicester, some concerns are working
twenty-four hours a day. Leeds and
Birmingham hum with industry. Bristol
is making army boots as fast as it can
turn them out.

RUSH FOR UNIFORMS.

Men under training will be put in
uniform immediately, some in blue serge
and some in scarlet, until enough khaki
cloth is in existence to clothe them all in
the same colour.

Worsted and woollen manufacturers in
Huddersfield and the Holme and Colne
Valleys are tremendously busy on orders
for both the British and the French
Governments. Clothiers work overtime,
both in khaki and in navy-blue serge.
Spinners produce yarns at the rate of a
big trade "boom." Norwich firms are
making tunics, trousers, and overcoats
for the Army and peamoid combination
suits and uniforms for the Navy.

NEED OF NEW BOOTS.

"What is the first requirement of a
marching soldier?" a famous general
was asked. "Boots!" he replied. "And
the second?" "Boots!" "And the third?"
"Boots!!!"

Six weeks of wearing the same boots
night and day has played havoc with the
leather of our Army. England is booting
not only her own men but also the French
troops. The established centres of boot
manufacture are at work night and day.

Northampton is making 500,000 pairs of
boots. Some 50,000 pairs are on order at
Bristol for our Army, but the largest
order is from France, which has asked for
100,000 pairs to be made by October 25th.
Some fifteen firms are sharing the work.
The first delivery is to be on Friday, and
there will be weekly deliveries afterwards.
Negotiations are going on for an order
from the Greek Government of something
like another 100,000 pairs of boots.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING.

Leicester spinners and manufacturers
are very busy making socks, sweaters, and
warm winter underclothing. Between
10,000 and 15,000 persons are engaged
directly or indirectly on Army work.
Some factories are at work day and night,
in successive shifts. Others are working
from 16 to 18 hours a day. Nottingham
is working overtime.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

The Coventry Ordnance works are
heavily engaged in big work both for the
Army and the Navy. The Birmingham
Small Arms Company are at work night
and day. Two thousand men are turning
out 3,000 Lee-Enfield rifles for the Army
every week, as well as rifles and revolvers
wanted by patriotic civilians for shooting
practices.

Kynochs, working at full pressure,
employ thousands of men in the produc-
tion of cartridges and cordite. Many
machine shops are concentrating on the
manufacture of cartridge cases. Swords
and bayonets are turned out by the
thousand; accoutrement-makers (a
specialised trade) are overwhelmed with
orders for regimental buttons and
buckles.

In Sheffield two bayonet-making plants
have been started again, after two years'
idleness. They are employed twenty-four
hours a day for six days a week.

HARNESS AND LEATHER-WORK.

All harness equipment for the French
Army as well as the British is now being
made in this country. A leather and
strap order of the value of £25,000 has
been divided among the firms of Walsall;
there is a scarcity of skilled labour in that
employment.

In Huddersfield leather straps and belts
are being made as fast as ever the
factories can make them.

BED AND BOARD.

In Birmingham skilled artisans are
making bedsteads by the thousand for
hospitals and camps; also buckets, motor-
car shields, and canteen tins. Canteen
utensils are also being made at Coventry.
They are of the first necessity, for the
soldier at the front has to be his own
kitchenmaid.

Hundreds of thousands of blankets,
rugs, and overcoats have been ordered in
Yorkshire. The entire population of
Deversbury and Batley is working for the
troops. Special privileges, in extenua-
tion of the Factory Acts, have been
granted to some firms. Norwich is busy
with bedding.

AEROPLANES.

In Coventry the Daimler Company and
Messrs. White & Poppe are making
engines for both British and French
aeroplanes. Similar work is going on in
Birmingham.

MOTOR-LORRIES AND PONTOONS.

In Huddersfield and Coventry the
factories are working double tides to turn
out motor-lorries, some of them armoured.
Military bicycles are being turned out at
a rapid rate; Birmingham is supplying
cycle-repair outfits. In Birmingham 3,000
rubber workers are making tyres for
war-motors—several orders of about
10,000 pairs each have been received.
Birmingham is also making pontoon
bridges in sections.

KNIVES, FORKS, AND RAZORS.

The cutlery and plate houses of Sheffield
are working at such high pressure,
making knives and spoons and forks and
razors for the field army and the recruits,
that many have to refuse orders from
private concerns. The War Office, as
already stated in *The Daily Mail*, has
invited tenders for 500,000 razors.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 345.

150 DESIGNS

IN

CRETONNES AND BORDERED
CASEMENT CLOTHS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

150 DISTINCT
PATTERNS.

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

"Big orders from the front"—this is
the report from tobacco factories.

CHILLED BEEF.
The Government are buying great
quantities of chilled beef. They have the
first call on all meat landed at British
ports. "We are supplying them," say
the Swift Company, "with the very best
frozen meat from New Zealand, Australia,
and South America."

Corned beef and tinned roast beef are
in great demand, and there is a large
stock in the country. Tinned chicken is
bought as a delicacy for the sick and
wounded.—*Daily Mail*.

ENGLISH WOMEN FROM BERLIN.

DECEIVED BY FALSE GERMAN NEWS.

Four hundred English girls, women,
and boys under sixteen arrived recently
at Oldenzaal (Holland) from Berlin in
exchange for a similar number of German
girls and women who left England last
week.

It was a wonderfully animated and
happy crowd that crossed the frontier,
says a correspondent. Cheers were
raised as the train entered the first Dutch
station, and "Thank Heaven, we are out
of Germany at last" was heard every-
where. All spoke highly of the treatment
received from Mr. Gerard, the American
Ambassador in Berlin. They reported
that a marked change had come over
Berlin in the last two weeks. The
arrogance and buoyancy of the people are
disappearing.

The most striking impression gained
after two hours' conversation with the
ladies from Berlin is that so great has
been the influence of the German Press,
and so rigid the suppression of truth, that
English women of education and
patriotism have been converted to the
verge of dangerous Pro-Germanism.

After hearing for seven weeks nothing
but German news and views, and reading
only German papers, the ladies left
Germany to-day fully convinced that
France first invaded Belgium; that Eng-
land prepared for war long before Ger-
many; that the Belgians were brave
fighters, who, by their heroic deeds, had
compelled peaceful German soldiers to
commit acts of reprisal; that England had
treacherously incited others to fight while
unable herself to raise any volunteers;
that England was in a state of nervous
panic at the prospect of bombs and
invasion; and that Krupp guns would
soon be bombarding Dover from the
French coast.

On the journey down to the Dutch
border the train was searched for escaping
prisoners, and several ladies who, ac-
cording to German taste, seemed
masculine, had their hair taken down and
examined. Otherwise there was neither
incident nor inconvenience.

At Almelo the Dutch soldiers sang the
English National Anthem and cheered the
English.

KING EDWARD BEAMED.

Refugees say that German hatred of
England is almost indescribable. The
late King Edward and Sir Edward Grey
are commonly execrated as authors of the
war. Popular gossip credits King
Edward with diabolical preparations for
the destruction of Germany by creating
the *Entente Cordiale*. The flood of abuse
which has descended upon British heads
includes the epithet of "uncivilised"
applied to the Scots because "they don't
wear trousers." English soldiers take so
long to eat their marmalade and brush
their teeth that they have no time for
fighting.

An interesting event recorded by a
Canadian lady was the calling in and
suppression of all copies of the American
Outlook of August 15th. Parties of
Americans who were about to examine the
paper had it suddenly whisked away by
the police.

Death has visited practically all the
German families known to those inter-
viewed, but the spirit of the people is one
of determination to crush and humble
England. Nevertheless, the truth has
begun to leak out and there is anxiety to
hear the truth. America is stated in
Berlin to be firmly on the side of
Germany, while rebellion is said to be rife
in Egypt and India.

The Boers are accused of base ingrati-
tude in fighting for England "after all
we did for them."

GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

SCHEME OF RUSSIAN PRESS FOR NEW MAP
OF EUROPE.

Herr Bothmann-Hollweg's declaration
that the American Ambassador in Berlin
of the conditions upon which Germany
is willing to consider peace overtures is
commented upon by the Petrograd Press.
The *Novoye Vremya* holds forth on
Germany's contempt for solemnly
concluded treaties, as exemplified by the
proceedings in Belgium. Necessarily
guarantees of a more important nature
must be demanded than are foreshadowed
in the session of some "sand deserts" in
Africa. "They are of little value to our
Allies and none to us. What Russia
needs is to be safeguarded for ever against
German Chauvinist Imperialism."

The *Bourse Gazette* declares that
Russia's object in the war is the annihilation
for ever of the world's nightmare of
German militarism. To put an end to
German militarism it would be necessary
to make Germany a Power of second rank.
Southern Germany, from which Alsace-
Lorraine should be severed, must secede
from the German Empire. Prussia's
frontier to France must be regulated
according to French wishes, the district
of Aix-la-Chapelle ceded to Belgium, and
Stettin-Holstein united to Denmark.
Silesia and part of Posen should form
part of the new viceroydom of Poland.
East Prussia to the Vistula should be
ceded to Russia, and Hanover restored
as an independent kingdom. The Ger-
man imperial and commercial fleet must
be destroyed. Only then could the peace
of Europe be assured. The *Bourse
Gazette's* views are widely shared by the
public, but it must be supposed that the
Russian Government would be content
with somewhat less.

HIGH-SPIRITED BRITISH.

ITALIAN WAR CORRESPONDENT'S PRAISE
OF OUR TROOPS.

An article in the Florence *Nuovo
Giornale*, giving a survey of the battle-
fields, concludes:—
"Everywhere, with true brotherly
feeling, the French speak of the British
courage and of those tragic days when
they fought alone and bore the whole
brunt of the German impetus. But this
they themselves seem to have forgotten."

"When they were told of the loss of
their best unit they were not upset or
discouraged, and after a little silence,
with set faces, they invariably replied,
'Never mind. One day we will get the
better of it.' And it is just this 'better
of it' that is the reason of their heroism,
the secret of their victory. The British
soldiers go under fire as if going to a fair
—with a smile on their faces, immovable,
strong."

"Near Saint Quentin the Germans far
outnumbered them, and were about to
enter the town. It was a matter of
holding them back a little to permit the
British to retire in good order. This
unpleasant duty fell to a Scottish
regiment. Hidden in some houses they
fired away, and in return received a hail
of bullets. The glass was flying in
fragments, the walls were crumbling,
when suddenly the German fire ceased
that they might take up a better position."

"In the interval a sergeant of the
Scottish regiment became aware that he
was in a grocer's shop, and that there
were cakes of chocolate in the window.
'Whoever gets his man,' said he, 'shall
have a chocolate.' And the sergeant, also
firing, quietly distributed the rewards
which few lived to taste."

"The British courage is made up of
tenacity. In a battle, at the most
unexpected moment, a voice will often
ask: 'Are we down-hearted?' and all the
others will shout in chorus, 'No!'"

"The British may lose thousands and
thousands of men, and bear weeks of cruel
reverses, and they are not over discour-
aged. At the most terrible moment in
the struggle and mist of battle if they
were asked, 'Are you down-hearted?' the
whole nation would hurl back the soldiers'
proud answer, 'No!'"

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Dutch str. *Tijkendam* reports:
Very strong N.E. wind and sea with
heavy rain.
The British str. *Yingchow* reports:
Fresh to moderate wind, dull, overcast,
with heavy rain, moderate following sea.

YOU NEVER NEED BE AT A LOSS FOR ENTERTAINMENT WHEN
THERE IS A VICTROLA IN YOUR HOME.



PRICES FROM \$35.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[51-1]

INDO-CHINA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

FAMOUS
DRAGON
BRAND
CEMENT



HIGH
QUALITY
BUILDING
CEMENT

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply to P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central, 1st Floor. Telephone 289.

[1049-1]

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its con-
tinued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards
of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater
demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No
medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved
itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience
has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases
of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition
of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts,"
to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will
speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/6 (36 pills), 1/12 (56 pills) & 2/6 (168 pills).

CRICKET.

CRAIGENOWER C.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

The friendly match played at Kowloon
on 7th November between C.C.C. v. Kow-
loon C.C. Scores:—

C.C.C.			
A. A. Claxton, c Jex, b Carvalho.....	18		
Lieut. Gray, b Taylor	9		
Lieut. Munn, b Carvalho	6		
H. S. Rouse, run out	18		
Dr. Forsyth, c E. Braga, b Carvalho ..	5		
J. de Rome, c Kharas, b J. Braga	21		
W. Weaser, c E. Braga, b Taylor	0		
F. Sutton, c Jex, b J. Braga	18		
E. B. Reed, b Carvalho	10		
C. W. Jeffries, not out	1		
W. Kiny	0		
Extras	6		

Total

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. H. Taylor	15	1	38	2
R. A. Carvalho	17	0	47	5
J. V. Braga	4	0	14	2
R. Pestonji	2	1	10	0

C.C.C.			
E. L. Braga, c Kay, b de Rome	42		
R. Bass, b Reed	0		
H. H. Taylor, b Reed	7		
W. H. Vireash, b de Rome	7		
R. A. Carvalho, c and b de Rome	2		
J. V. Braga, not out	31		
L. A. Rose, b Reed	14		
R. Pestonji, c Reed, b de Rome	6		
J. D. Noria, not out	5		
D. Kharas and S. Jex, did not bat ..	0		
Extra	1		

Total (7 wickets)

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. B. Reed	15	1	50	3
W. Kay	5	1	14	0
W. L. Weaser	3	0	16	0
J. de Rome	7	0	33	4

H.K.V.R. STONECUTTERS CAMP.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.E.V.R.

1.—Orderly Officer to-day:—2nd Lieut.

Evans Jones.

Orderly Sergeant to-day:—Sergeant

Storris.

2.—Camp will be struck at 4 p.m.

3.—Commanders of Groups are required

to send in their musketry returns for

Preliminary Practices and Recruits'

and Section Commanders their returns

for Field Firing as soon as possible.

All returns are to be properly made out

on the forms provided for the purpose.

4.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade

at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th inst.,

on the Cricket Ground.

L. G. BIND, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHUMMAN, V.D.

1.—Parades for to-day (Tuesday), 10th

instant.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co., Civil

Service Co. and Right Section M.G.

Co. Bayonet exercises, etc., under S.

M. Colley, D.C.I.F. Artillery Battery

10 pdr. drill under Section Officers.

2.—Lieut. J. D. Danby is posted to No.

2 Section Artillery Battery. Until

further Orders Capt. A. F. Churchill

will be in charge of the Right Section

M.G. Co. in addition to his own

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Parcel Post Service to France is suspended until further notice.

The Parcel Post and Insured Letter system to Brazil is suspended.

Notice is given that although every possible precaution is taken to secure the safety of all postal packets whilst in the custody of the Post Office the Postmaster-General cannot give compensation for any loss or damage which may be due to the act of the King's enemies. Until further notice no Letters, Boxes, Parcels for Belgium, Brazil, Crete or Montenegro and no Letters, Boxes or Parcels for Malta can be accepted for insurance.

The Parcel Post Service to the United Kingdom is in full working order in both directions by the long sea route.

The Parcel Post Service to Egypt and certain countries mentioned served by Egypt is resumed for ordinary parcels only:—
Crete, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Switzerland and (Libya) Tripoli.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Ottoman Empire and Tsingtau are suspended.

The New Year Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th inst.

Insured Parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom.

The ENGLISH MAIL from Europe is due to arrive here to-day.

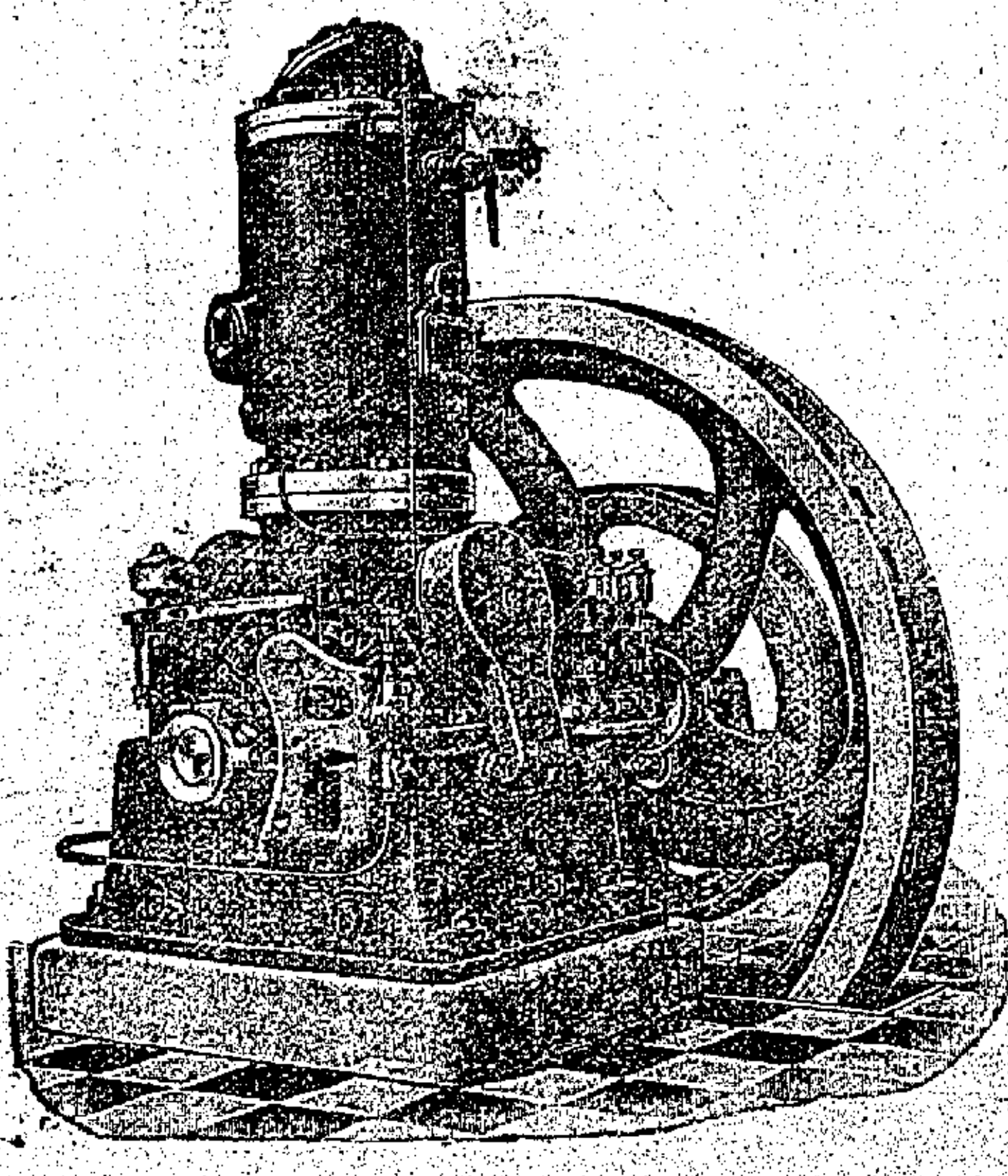
FOR	DATE
Saigon	Tuesday, 10th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Registration, 4.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.)	Letters, 4.30 P.M.
11.30 a.m. Monday, 16th inst.	
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao & Anping	Tuesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Haihow, Haiphong, and Pakhoi	Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Wednesday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Wednesday, 11th, NOON
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada	Wednesday, 11th, 12.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Wednesday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Thursday, 12th, 2.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.)	Thursday, 12th, 2.30 P.M.
5 p.m. Monday, 16th inst.	Letters, 3.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Friday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Saturday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Meiji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., and United Kingdom via Canada	Tuesday, 17th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Wednesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Thursday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Friday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT and EUROPE	Friday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 10.30 A.M. to 11 A.M. Extra postage 10 cents.)	Registration, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Registration, 10.30 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 19th inst. at 5 P.M.	Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow (Long Island)	4.00 P.M.	—
Shatsukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	2.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, S. S. and Tai O	4.00 P.M.	—
Canton, Wushow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M.	4.00 P.M.
	4.00 P.M.	—
	Except Saturdays	—
Macao	7.15 A.M.	5 P.M., Saturdays for despatch on Sundays
	1.30 P.M.	—
Kowloon and Hongmoon	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
	Except Saturdays	—
Namtau and Samui	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
	4.00 P.M.	—

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. in the morning, Registration closes at 5 p.m. on the previous evening.

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 7th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	184
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	184
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	184
Credits, at 4 months' sight	184
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	184
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	214
Credits, at 4 months' sight	214
ON GENEVA:—	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	424
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	129
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	129
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	77
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	84
ON MANILA:—	
On demand—Pesos	84
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	73
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	103
ON HAIPHONG:—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	90
ON BANGKOK:—	
On demand	90
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.40
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$53.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	25

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong, 20 cents pieces	per cent
Hongkong, 10 " "	\$15.70 discount.
	\$16.20

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. 1 CANTON TO HONGKONG. TUESDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HONGSHAN.
5 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

WEDNESDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HONGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
5 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, 1,651 TONS. S.S. SUI AN, 2,006 TONS.

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. from Hongkong at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO. SUNDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1914.

The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 2 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOIANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAR, 583 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Baito Pier.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

From Hongkong:	25th Nov.	"GUJARAT"	From Colombo:	17th Dec.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to				

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CAN'T GET HOME TO THE FRONT, EH? WELL, DON'T GROUSE OLD MAN!



Felucca Cigarettes are manufactured by the well-known Firm of MASPERO FRERES, at their factory in Cairo, from specially selected leaf. NOTE.—MASPERO FRERES HAVE NOT INCREASED THE PRICE OF THEIR CIGARETTES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

The MILK that is STERILIZED.
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The MILK that has the LARGEST SALE in the World
BECAUSE it is the BEST is the



FOR DRINKING PURPOSES USE
MILKMAID STERILIZED NATURAL
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FOR PUDDINGS, ETC., USE
MILKMAID CONDENSED
(BLUE LABEL) SWEETENED AND CONDENSED.

FOR TEA, ETC., STEWED FRUITS, ETC.,
MILKMAID EVAPORATED
(GOLD LABEL) CONDENSED BUT NOT SWEETENED.
(This enables users to add Sugar to taste).

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OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANGHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA ... Sailing TUESDAY, 1st Dec., at 1 P.M.

KOREA ... TUESDAY, 22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.

SIBERIA ... TUESDAY, 29th Dec., at 1 P.M.

CHINA (via Manila) ... TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—such as water swimming, table, billiard, and other games, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

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